

**ANNUAL REPORT
2002**

USAID/SOUTH AFRICA

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ANNEX 1--Regional HIV/AIDS Program

Glossary

ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development Inc./Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Agriculture
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
ATLAS	African Training for Leadership and Advanced Skills
BFHI	Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative
BNC	Bi-national Commission
BSE HG	Basic Shelter and Environment Housing Guaranty
CBO	Community -Based Organization
CCI	Climate Change Initiative
CHE	Council on Higher Education
CHW	Community Health Workers
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CJSP	Criminal Justice Strengthening Program
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DDSP	District Development Support Program
DEAT	Department of Environmental and Tourism
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DG	Democracy and Governance
DOE	Department of Education
DOH	Department of Housing or Department of Health
DOL	Department of Labor
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Site
DPSA	Department of Public Administration
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
EASY	Equity Access Systems
EC	Eastern Cape
ECDOH	Eastern Cape Department of Health
EDDI	Education and Democracy Development Initiative
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
EQUITY	EQUITY in Integrated Primary Health Care Project
EU	European Union;
FET	Further Education and Training
FHI	Family Health International
FP	Family Planning
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
GCC	Global Climate Change
GEAR	Growth, Employment and Redistribution Macro-Economic Strategy
GEAR-PP	Growth, Equity and Redistribution Privatization Project
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GTN	Global Technology Network
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Institution
HDP	Historically Disadvantaged People
HEQC	Higher Education Quality Assurance Committee
HET	Higher Education Training
HG	Housing Guaranty Loans
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HPNO	Health and Population Officers
HSDU	Health Sector Desk Unit
IDASA	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IMALI	Increasing Micro-enterprise Access to Liquidity

IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IR	Intermediate Result
JET	Joint Education Trust
KNPPT	KwaZulu-Natal Project Preparation Trust
KZN	KwaZulu Natal Province
MDR	Multiple Drug Resistance
MESP	Mandela Economics Scholars Program
MIIU	Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit
MPP	Mission Performance Program Plan
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NDPP	National Director of Public Prosecution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIPILAR	National Institute for Public Interest Law and Research
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
PHC	Primary Health Care
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSI	Population Services International
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RH	Reproductive Health
RHAP	Regional HIV/AIDS Program
RHRU	Reproductive Health Research Unit
RP	Result Package
RSA	Republic of South Africa
RTI	Research Triangle Institute
SADB	Southern African Democracy Barometer
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SADHS	South African Demographic and Health Survey
SAIBL	South Africa International Business Linkages
SAIMR	South African Institute for Medical Research
SAIRR	South African Institute of Race Relations
SANAC	South African National AIDS Council
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
SEGA	Support for Economic Growth and Analysis
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMME	Small Medium and Micro-Enterprises
SO	Strategic Objective
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STG	Standard Treatment Guidelines
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TFG	The Futures Group
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UK	United Kingdom
UNCF	United Negro College Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention for Climate Change
UWC	University of Western Cape
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance
WTO	World Trade Organization

Part III. Performance Narrative

A. Challenges

Seven years after the fall of apartheid and the installation of South Africa's first democratic government, the country's progress in closing the gap between the historically privileged and disadvantaged classes has been remarkable. Over 1.2 million low-cost houses have been constructed. Four million people have been connected to water. Two sets of free and fair national and local elections have been held. Additionally, major transformations of the judicial, educational, health and governance systems have been launched to improve equity and increase local control and accountability.

Yet, the absolute gap remains disturbingly large. Rooted in the legacy of apartheid, South Africa has among the highest levels of income inequality in the world, and that disparity is growing. Only 3% of whites live in poverty, compared to nearly 60% of black South Africans. Similarly large disparities are found in job skills, education, health care and housing. A high overall unemployment rate of 26% (even higher among disadvantaged groups) and negligible formal sector job creation characterize South Africa's labor market. Not surprisingly, with over 50% of the total population living below the poverty line, violent crime has become endemic. The murder rate is the third worst in the world, and the rape rate is the worst. With a 9% conviction rate, amongst the lowest in the world, crime pays. South Africa's health system, ranked by the World Health Organization at a dismal 175th out of 191 member states, struggles under the weight of AIDS and related diseases. South Africa has more people living with HIV/AIDS than any other country in the world. Each day, 1,900 more people become infected, adding to a total that now exceeds 5 million people, or 12% of the population. By 2005, a projected 23% of skilled and 32% of semi- and unskilled workers will be infected. The children also suffer. Child mortality rates, average by African standards, have begun to worsen, and the number of AIDS orphans is rising. By 2005, South Africa will need to care for upward of 1 million new orphans.

Since many South Africans still have not reaped tangible benefits from the country's sharp turn to democracy and aggressive effort to integrate into the world economy, a growing number of observers now mark the next five years as critical for South Africa's future. South Africans place less trust in elected institutions and are less satisfied with their performance than in 1998. They also are much less supportive and committed to democracy than are citizens of neighboring countries. It is unclear how long South Africa's pursuit of prudent monetary and fiscal policies, public-private partnerships to deliver services, privatization and greater international and regional trade will continue if improved policies do not translate into more jobs and improved living conditions for all. The economy's sluggish growth of 2.5% in 2001 and current projections of 3% per annum for the next three years is discouraging and insufficient to create the needed jobs.

II. Program Performance

674-001: Democratic Consolidation Advanced--Overall, in FY 2001, this SO met its performance targets and progress is on track. The backlog of criminal cases was reduced in excess of the target, and progress continued toward passage of the fifth of five components of the local government legal framework. The citizens of South Africa's historically disadvantaged communities, who under apartheid had no vote and little voice in their governance, are the principal beneficiaries of USAID activities aimed at democratic consolidation. Women and children especially benefit from crime and violence prevention activities, which target the reduction of domestic violence, child abuse and juvenile crime.

Achievements

Criminal justice system: In a country with one of the highest crime rates in the world, and arrest and conviction rates among the lowest, a more effective criminal justice system is a critical prerequisite to the consolidation of democracy. Over the past year, USAID's program to strengthen the criminal justice system improved the system's ability to combat crime by helping to reduce the national backlog of criminal cases and strengthening the investigation and litigation skills of national prosecutors and judges. The backlog of criminal cases fell from 133,556 in FY 2000 to 118,183 in FY 2001 (exceeding the target of 120,200). This is a significant result under the Agency's Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 1 "Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened". USAID's contribution to this key result included support for better case processing systems, the introduction of temporary regional courts and specialized family courts, and technical assistance to 22 sexual-offenses courts. In addition to these initiatives, USAID helped to improve the capacity of the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), the equivalent of the U.S. Attorney's Office, to investigate and litigate criminal offenses. High profile cases included the ongoing investigation of the ANC Whip who was charged with corruption and improper conduct in the award of a major arms procurement contract. Prosecution of such cases has helped establish a high government standard for ethics. Other USAID-supported initiatives included the development of guidelines, based on U.S. models, for prosecuting complex organized crime, the adoption of policies and the development of manuals on asset forfeiture and forensic accounting, and improvements in the witness protection program. Together, all of these USAID-supported initiatives advance the U.S. and South African governments' war on terrorism.

Effective, democratic local governance: Continuing its support for the institution of a local government legal framework, in FY 2001 USAID local governance activities focused on the fifth and final component of the framework—the Property Rates Bill. The Bill provides for the financial sustainability of the local government system. Expected to spark heated public debate, it will mark the first time that historically disadvantaged citizens in the former townships and residents of wealthy communities, alike, will be properly assessed for the value of their properties. USAID provided expert opinion to assist with drafting the Bill and arranged a study tour to the U.S. that allowed Members of Parliament and staff from key local government agencies to observe first-hand the process of developing property tax laws in the U.S. As a result of the tour and in recognition of the complexity of the issues surrounding property tax legislation, Government decided to delay presentation of the Bill in Parliament until 2002. This postponement will allow for sufficient consultation with citizen groups in an effort to reach understanding and ultimate consensus for this controversial yet essential legislative initiative. In FY 2002 USAID will support efforts by Members of Parliament to present the Bill in fora for public debate.

Also in support of local government sustainability, USAID provided technical assistance to 21 municipalities for raising and managing revenue and improving service delivery. Two examples are noteworthy. In the Durban metropolitan area, USAID support for a tax awareness campaign resulted in a 20% increase in revenue collection. In a municipality in rural KwaZulu Natal, USAID support for a computerized revenue collection system resulted in a 10% increase in payments. Both examples provide compelling evidence that USAID assistance is helping to pave the way toward a financially viable local government system.

USAID assisted all provinces in completing the process of legally establishing new municipalities so that free and fair local elections could take place as scheduled. These elections are a significant result under the Agency's Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 2 "Credible and competitive political processes encouraged".

Civil society/government partnerships: A key policy of the South African government is to form strategic partnerships with community organizations in implementing the national development program. A major constraint to the formation of these partnerships has been the financial fragility of South Africa's civil society organizations (CSOs). With support from USAID, the government has addressed this challenge by putting in place the Tax Law Amendments Act. The new law, which took effect in 2001, significantly increases tax exemptions for registered civil society organizations and tax deductions for charitable

giving. It is estimated that the new law will free up as much as \$40 million per year from the national budget that will directly strengthen civil society and enable it to enter into a sustainable development partnership with the government. This is a significant result under the Agency's Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 3 "The development of politically active civil society promoted". To help CSOs take advantage of the law, in FY 2001 USAID launched a program that assists CSOs to meet the legal requirements to qualify for the tax benefits and to become eligible for government grants. To measure the evolution of the partnership between civil society and the government, USAID has adopted a milestone indicator, the percentage of CSOs that qualify for tax benefits and government grants and register with the government, a legal requirement for CSOs to access these tax benefits. The baseline of registered CSOs was established in 2001 and a 10% increase is expected by next year.

674-002: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training -- Performance for this SO was mixed in FY 2001 but, overall, targets were met. In the skills training area, the number of students enrolled in USAID-supported skills development programs exceeded the planned target by 17 percent. In higher education, 16 historically disadvantaged institutions (HDIs) made good progress toward developing and teaching improved curricula in math, science, technology and engineering. The basic education program advanced steadily toward strengthening the early childhood curriculum, upgrading school facilities and improving educational materials. However, one key target under the program was not met. Student performance, reflected in the results of the grade three assessment scores of 14,000 students in the four poorest provinces, was lower than expected (as discussed below). This SO's beneficiaries are individuals from disadvantaged communities, who comprise 85% of the South African population, and who, under the apartheid regime, had access only to an inferior educational system characterized by inadequate resources and under-skilled, unqualified teachers and instructors. This SO makes quality training and educational opportunities accessible for people of all ages from these communities.

Achievements

Basic Education: In FY 2001, USAID-supported activities improved curriculum practices at the preschool and primary levels, increased the availability and quality of educational resources in targeted schools, improved school infrastructure and enhanced school governance in targeted provinces. Over 37,100 library books were delivered to 665 schools participating in the Box Library program. To maximize use of these books 13 full-time librarian-trainers were deployed to the schools and book selection workshops were conducted. To improve school governance, a series of seven manuals on how to run an effective school governing body was distributed to over 5,600 schools, and 87 master trainers are assisting school districts to implement the principles and guidance presented in the materials. Curriculum practices for delivery of early childhood education were strengthened through the production and broadcast of 78 television episodes and 108 radio episodes of "Takalani Sesame," exceeding the target of 65 episodes for each, radio and television. The nationally broadcast program, based on the American "Sesame Street", began as a public-private partnership brokered by USAID. This past year, USAID put in place an exit strategy that will ensure the program's continuation after USAID assistance ends in 2002. As a result, millions of young children, many of whom have no access to formal preschool programs, will continue to benefit. The South African government and several South African corporations will sustain the effort through a public-private partnership.

Results for 14,000 grade three students tested in approximately 600 schools in the four poorest provinces fell short of a targeted 2% increase in the mean grade over the previous year's baseline results. Nevertheless, grades improved in six of the seven learning areas assessed. Overall results showed increases over baseline in three of the four provinces. Following the publication of the test results, stakeholders including USAID staff, contractors and key personnel from provincial and national departments of education met to analyze the results, identify impediments to progress and formulate solutions to remediate problem areas. The stakeholders concluded that the too many interventions might have been introduced during the past year, and not enough attention given to developing stronger support structures. An upcoming evaluation will delve further to evaluate interventions and to recommend an optimal package of activities to improve student performance. In 2002, the program will conduct more frequent classroom monitoring, and intensify its focus on numeracy and literacy. Noting the wide variance in results by region and school, USAID-supported activities will target resources to those districts and schools that have the greatest need.

Skills Training: The number of students that enrolled and completed USAID-sponsored skills training programs (5,933) exceeded the planned target (5,069) by 17%. Seventy-two percent of those enrolled pursued courses in mathematics, science, technology, agriculture, small medium and micro enterprise, commerce, building construction, engineering and health fields--areas to which the majority of disadvantaged South Africans historically were denied access. To further expand and improve the quality of skills training programs for disadvantaged South Africans, USAID is supporting the implementation of the national mathematics, science and technology strategy through teacher development, including in-service training programs. One thousand educators are targeted for short-term training in 2002 and 2003. The high value that the South African Department of Education attributes to USAID assistance was reflected in the Department's request for USAID support in developing the first national strategy for mathematics, science and technology, and another strategy for vocational skills training. USAID responded by providing technical assistance to draft the strategy which is now being implemented in 102 targeted high schools in townships throughout the country.

Higher Education: By the end of the reporting period, 11 of 16 targeted departments within the mathematics, science, technology and engineering faculties of HDIs were implementing upgraded curricula that meet internationally accepted standards. Because the first-time process for accreditation of these revised curricula proved to be more intensive and slower than expected, five of the targeted departments did not have improved curricula approved in time for them to be integrated into department programs and taught during the reporting period. To assist these departments, USAID provided targeted assistance through a curriculum development specialist. As a result, the revised curricula of all of these departments are expected to receive accreditation and be offered within the second quarter of FY 2002. These upgraded curricula allow access to an education that meets internationally accepted standards for students who historically were denied that opportunity. To bolster these students' chances for succeeding at tertiary-level education, USAID helped nine HDIs to assess 16,483 first-time entering students and then place the 50% who were identified as requiring academic support in bridging programs in mathematics, science and English. As part of the HDI student development program, USAID assisted two HDIs to establish state-of-the-art research laboratories to encourage applied research using cutting edge engineering and mechanical technologies. These laboratories, currently serving over 1,500 students, are funded through a U.S.-South Africa partnership managed by the United Negro College Fund.

674-004: Economic Policy Capacity Strengthening -- Overall, this SO exceeded its targets for FY2001. Seventy-five (vs. a target of 62) high quality policy studies were completed for government departments; 36 (vs. a target of 30) high quality economic studies were produced by local think tanks for Government; and 806 out of a targeted 650 full-time students were enrolled in economics courses supported by USAID. And more importantly, the graduates are being placed in important positions and have shaped government policies in a variety of areas including trade, land reform, public-private partnerships and tax reform (as discussed below). For example, to date over \$400 million in public-private partnerships have been concluded.

The prime objective of USAID/South Africa's economic capacity building program is to improve the ability of historically disadvantaged South Africans to design, analyze and implement policy change. When this SO began implementation five years ago, there was an urgent need for trained black economists and the SO targeted opportunities for 70 black economists to earn advanced degrees from U.S.-based universities. This target was met well ahead of schedule. A subsequent refocusing of the program to strengthen South African economics programs now allows that many black economists to be trained each year. Initially, USAID expected to provide short-term training for approximately 30 black economists in mid- and senior-level government positions, but with the increased confidence of senior government officials in USAID's program, over 200 people are being trained each year. When the program began, plans were to assist economic think-tanks to provide approximately 30 excellent studies a year. Today over 70 high quality studies per year are being produced in response to requests from government and Parliament, among others. This increase is largely due to USAID's ability to leverage work with other donors and because of closer links with South African universities.

Achievements

Capacity Building: In FY 2001, USAID training programs continued to address the shortage of trained economists from among the historically disadvantaged population. Nine black South Africans returned home with advanced degrees from U.S. universities. They were all placed as economists in high level government positions in agencies that include the National Treasury, Micro-Finance Regulatory Commission, Department of Trade and Industry, the electricity regulator and Parliament (as an advisor). USAID funded the establishment of six new Master's level training programs at South African universities in regulatory, health, environmental, labor and trade economics, and provided scholarships for 30 black South Africans to study. Another aspect of the economic capacity building program was the training of over 200 Parliamentarians in how to analyze the national budget and the basic rubrics of national macro-economic policy. As a result of the training, the National Treasury has begun to solicit greater involvement by the Parliamentary Finance Committees in budget development and review.

Policy Studies: Also in FY 2001, USAID, in collaboration with Australia's foreign assistance agency began a program to support analysis of the economic impact of HIV/AIDS on different sectors, vulnerable groups and provinces in South Africa. Separately, USAID funded development of a macro-economic forecasting model which incorporates the impact of AIDS. This model is informing the debate on AIDS' impact on South African society. Government is using the model to identify those sectors that are being most affected and how. As a result of this analysis, the Government has tripled its budget allocation to AIDS. The model has been praised world-wide for providing the most comprehensive and defensible analysis of the issue conducted anywhere. Other analyses have helped the Housing Department to plan for the impact of the pandemic, i.e., the projected change in the type of housing needed due to the increase in the number of child-headed households and out-sourced child support programs. The utility of analyses funded through USAID's program has been widely recognized, resulting in a regional demand for South African researchers to assist policy analysts elsewhere in southern Africa.

USAID worked closely with the Department of Land Affairs to research the issues and options associated with land tenure reform on traditional land and then supported a conference of over 1,200 stakeholders to discuss the results and plan next steps. As a result of this conference, legislation to improve tenure security, including tradable use rights and the right to rent traditional land will be introduced in 2002. A Zimbabwean delegate praised South Africa for having such a meeting so soon after majority rule.

Public-Private Partnerships: USAID helped the National Treasury to establish the Public-Private Partnership Unit in early FY 2001. The Unit has already completed deals to form five partnerships including a nearly \$400 million partnership to equip, operate, maintain and expand the second largest hospital in South Africa. Deals for twenty other partnerships are nearing completion. USAID also assisted with the sale to the private sector of three large state-owned forests and the development of a management contract for a chain of government-owned spas that can be sold to the private sector after five years. Also, in FY 2001, USAID helped to prepare the way for an Initial Public Offering (IPO) to find a strategic equity partner for the government's telecommunications company, and find a second network operator in 2002. These accomplishments are significant results under the Agency's EGAT Objective 1 "Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened".

Tax Policy: USAID assistance, via the U.S. Treasury, in tax policy and implementation contributed to the smallest budgetary deficit in decades. South African authorities attribute much of this achievement to the U.S. Treasury's help on audit, compliance and special investigations.

674-006: Increased Access to Shelter and Urban Environmental Services -- The housing and urban environment portfolio continued to deliver impressive results as it exceeded its targets for services delivered to historically disadvantaged households. In this reporting period, almost 900,000 households benefited from programs supported by USAID and over \$180 million was leveraged to support improved service delivery. Despite the organizational upheaval created by the institution of new local government structures in late 2000, targets for the delivery of water, sewerage and solid waste services, and electricity were all exceeded. The only target not reached was the number of housing units built. This target had been set anticipating the issue of a Development Credit Authority (DCA) guaranty to a local financial institution to expand lending to lower income households. When the institution was bought by a

larger bank, the transaction did not materialize. The program also supported Agency objectives for economic growth, health, global climate change and alliances with the nongovernmental, public and private sectors. Though differences between the U.S. and the South African Government on global climate change (GCC) protocols remain, over \$2 million in program activities addressing GCC were launched in FY 2001. This SO targets beneficiaries among historically disadvantaged South Africans living at the lower end of the economic scale.

Achievements

Housing and Service Delivery: During the reporting period this program directly benefited over 4 million people within the target population. These people received new or improved housing and water, power and sanitation services. Improvements in the quality and delivery of water, sanitation and shelter had a direct impact on health conditions, economic opportunities and job creation. Investments in infrastructure and management of water and sanitation are proven to reduce the prevalence of cholera and malaria, and improved housing has been shown to decrease illness among children under 5 years of age by up to 44% (May 2001, British Medical Journal). Every infrastructure and housing investment also represented local job and construction company opportunities. The South African housing program has sustained 45,000 construction jobs in the past 5 years, and another 43,000 indirect jobs through building suppliers and other supporting businesses. At least 95% of the housing created resulted in home ownership, thus providing a solid asset from which low-income families could leverage capital for job creation activities and education. This is a significant result under the Agency's EGAT Objective 3 "Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable". Increasingly the program is focusing on building municipal capacity to invest in and manage service delivery, contributing to the Agency's governance objectives.

Global Development Alliances/Public-Private Partnerships: All program activities engage public, private, or non-profit sectors, thus contributing to the Agency's Global Development Alliance Objective and mode of operation. Two good examples of this are the Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit (MIIU) and the NGO grant program. The South African government has long recognized that public resources are not sufficient to close the housing and infrastructure gap. Through the MIIU, USAID has become the leading partner in linking private financing with shelter and municipal infrastructure needs. The MIIU has worked with over 40 local authorities to attract private investment in water, electricity and sanitation projects. In FY 2001, the Unit was instrumental in completing seven transactions that raised over \$150 million in public and private capital from domestic and international investors. In fact, the MIIU recently brokered the single largest private investment ever made in a municipal asset in South Africa when a US-based independent power producer purchased Johannesburg's two power generating plants. These are significant results under the Agency's EGAT Objective 1 "Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened". As a result, 500 jobs were saved and power services have been improved and extended to over 300,000 households. Under USAID's NGO grant program, nearly 20 community-based groups worked in partnership with USAID, local authorities and private business to provide over 60,000 households with assistance in various aspects of community development and legal services regarding their rights and responsibilities as homeowners.

DCA: USAID\South Africa has used the Development Credit Authority (DCA) extensively to support private investment to achieve mission objectives. This is in addition to the work of the MIIU, the Public-Private Partnership Unit and other private investment support to expand and strengthen private capital markets. In FY 2001, a guaranty was issued to enhance the debt financing of the largest residential property (2,000 new units) to ever be constructed in inner city Johannesburg. The project is seen as a major catalyst for the redevelopment of the entire area and is complemented by almost \$100 million in public funds. USAID funds under this transaction are leveraged at a ratio of 1:16 and break historic barriers in delivering shelter to low income households.

Policy: USAID has influenced housing and municipal policies by providing policy analyses and fora for open debate. Four long-term advisors assisted with the development of major legislation which is transforming local government budgeting and service delivery, how and where banks lend money to lower income households for shelter, and how private investment is regulated to support municipal services.

USAID-financed analyses resulted in improved national housing policies, and led Treasury to increase the housing budget by \$13 million over the next three years – the first increase in four years. Amendments have been made to the national housing subsidy policy to include options for rental housing, higher density housing, rapid land release, self-build housing schemes, and slum-settlement upgrading. These amendments will enhance labor mobility and help leverage private and individual resources to contribute to housing solutions. Self-built houses are increasing in number, and this solution is now to receive 10% of all government housing subsidy funds. Mortgage disclosure implementation guidelines were developed and adopted, and the Community Reinvestment Bill has been drafted. The guidelines and Bill should engage larger financial institutions in lending to lower income households.

674-008: Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS Services and Prevention and Mitigation Practices--Preliminary results of the 2001 Annual Facilities Survey indicate that, overall, this SO's performance exceeded planned targets for FY 2001. (However, until data cleaning and internal validity checks are completed around March 2002, these data are provisional.) Among the targets exceeded are condom availability (available in 91% of targeted clinics vs. a projected 80%); essential drug availability (available in 95% vs. the projected 85% of clinics); and access to HIV testing (available in 55% vs. the projected 50% of clinics). The capacity of South African governmental and nongovernmental organizations to implement primary health care and HIV/AIDS-focused initiatives continued to improve as USAID's integrated primary health care program (EQUITY) completed the fifth and final year of its first phase. At the request of Government, EQUITY expanded coverage from a single province (Eastern Cape) to three additional provinces, thus, encompassing more than half of the South African population.

In response to the deepening impact of the AIDS crisis on all aspects of South African society and increasing opportunities for expanded prevention and care activities, USAID continues to sharpened focus on activities to prevent and mitigate HIV/AIDS. USAID recently initiated several programs that target the prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS. These activities, implemented through existing local and international partners, will be expanded to capitalize on the growing number of capable partners working in this field. In FY 2003, the Mission plans to design a new multi-year HIV/AIDS and primary health care program to ensure uninterrupted support to the South African government's health program through the end of the decade. USAID's health program has made significant improvements in the primary health care of those most affected by the inequities of apartheid--black women, children and the poor in rural areas.

Achievements

Primary Health Care: In FY 2001, USAID-supported achievements in the primary health care sector included the adoption and replication of EQUITY activities by the National Department of Health (NDOH) as the national standard; increased procurement and distribution of condoms by NDOH resulting in increased availability nationwide; and a reduction in sexually transmitted infections (STIs). In addition to these achievements, immunization coverage is slowly improving. Findings from the 2000 Facilities Survey indicate that 77% of children were immunized against measles and 69% were fully immunized. Correct treatment of diarrhea in children increased from 41% in 1998 to 82% on 2000. These are significant results under the Agency's Global Health Objective 2 "Reducing infant and child mortality".

The district-level health information system (DHIS) that began in the Eastern Cape as an EQUITY activity was adopted this year as the national standard for South Africa. It enables the NDOH to track basic health data and better plan its budget and programmatic priorities. For example, the DHIS showed that essential drugs are available in 90% of clinics in the Eastern Cape. The 2000 Annual Facilities Survey independently verified this finding. It reported that in 92% of the clinics surveyed, seven or more of 10 indicator drugs were available. Similarly, a drug logistics information system to track expenditures, consumption and stock levels of essential drugs was initially developed with EQUITY assistance in the Eastern Cape. That information system is now being adopted in eight of South Africa's nine provinces. In addition, the introduction of essential drug lists has facilitated rational drug use and the availability of essential drugs. Drug availability in clinics, especially in the poorest parts of the Eastern Cape, has improved significantly due to improved drug distribution systems developed with the support of USAID.

HIV-AIDS Prevention and Mitigation: The impact of HIV/AIDS is straining the health system, with some hospitals estimating that up to 35% of beds are occupied by AIDS patients. In one part of the Eastern Cape, AIDS patients occupy more than 70% of the hospital beds. The NDOH estimates that about 5 million or 12% of South Africans are HIV-infected and a Medical Research Council report indicates that AIDS now accounts for 40% of deaths among 15 to 49 year-olds. That makes AIDS South Africa's single greatest cause of death. Nationally, the annual HIV & syphilis prevalence survey showed that 24.5% of pregnant mothers attending antenatal clinics were HIV positive. Responding to this crisis, in FY 2001 USAID significantly increased the number and coverage of its HIV/AIDS activities addressing both prevention and care and support dimensions. Two programs focusing on vulnerable children also began during the reporting period, one targeting urban children, the other meeting needs of the rural poor. Both programs have strong community mobilization and prevention components, youth activities and substantial care and support elements. These two NGO programs have forged strong partnerships with government services, especially in providing voluntary counseling and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

In the prevention area, USAID technical assistance in condom distribution is strengthening the NDOH's capacity to help prevent the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. During the past three years, condom availability throughout South Africa has increased by approximately 25 % to around 250 million in 2001. This is a significant result under the Agency's Global Health Objective 4 "Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic...". In the Eastern Cape, where the Equity project has focused its activities, condom availability in primary health clinics increased from 27% in 1997 to 85% in 2000. South Africa has become one of a handful of developing countries committed to purchasing large quantities of condoms (\$10 million in 2001) to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. With USAID assistance, the NDOH is ensuring that the condoms it purchases meet or exceed international standards. The AIDS Helpline, which offers toll-free assistance 24 hours a day, has improved its services significantly with assistance from USAID. Counselors have received specialized training, use state-of-the-art telecommunications equipment, and now field over 20,000 calls per month in 11 local languages.

Other Infectious Diseases: In the Eastern Cape, management of sexually transmitted diseases has improved steadily over the last five years. Preliminary Annual Facilities Survey data indicate that 91% of clinics had STI drugs available and 82% were treating STI cases correctly. In another recent initiative, USAID, through the University of Witwatersrand, is assisting the South African government to improve its national STI program by enhancing training of service providers and conducting intervention-linked research. Improved STI treatment is responsible for the national decline in syphilis from 10.7 % in 1997 to less than 5% in 2000. Another important achievement is the FY 2001 roll-out and implementation of the national TB control program. A number of TB demonstration and training sites have shown TB programs can achieve cure rates of more than 80%. This is a significant result under the Agency's Global Health Objective 5 "Reducing the threat of infectious diseases...". USAID's support to the National Tuberculosis Control Program has been instrumental this year in supporting efforts to develop and launch South Africa's medium-term development plan. This collaborative effort between national and provincial governments, academics and NGOs has resulted in a focused and well-defined Plan that maps South Africa's plan to defeat the TB epidemic.

674-009: Increased Market Driven Employment Opportunities -- Overall, in FY 2001 the performance of this SO substantially exceeded expectations and targets. The number of market-driven employment opportunities¹ created for the historically disadvantaged through small business growth exceeded the planned target by over 200% and the value of business transactions completed by both small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) and small and medium agribusinesses exceeded their targets by 2% and 164%, respectively.

USAID revised its private sector strategic objective in FY 2000 from a focus on increasing access to finance to an emphasis on job creation through small business growth. The outstanding results achieved

¹ USAID measures the number of new job opportunities created for the historically disadvantaged by monitoring the growth of small business through USAID-supported programs. The value, number, and type of business transactions completed by small businesses are utilized as primary indicators to measure this growth and the corresponding employment created.

this year confirm the validity of the revised market-oriented strategy. With a focus on creating business linkages that help small producers meet the standards demanded by first world markets, USAID has been able to take advantage of opportunities in South Africa by linking small disadvantaged businesses to the first world markets within South Africa and internationally. By targeting business transactions and focusing our resources on market identification and capacity requirements needed to produce for established markets, USAID funds are being utilized much more effectively and efficiently. As the program matures and markets expand, each USAID dollar generates an exponentially higher rate of return from increased business volume. Additional funds are also being leveraged from other donors. The Government of South Africa has stated its intention expand this successful approach by R200 million and made it an important component of its new rural development strategy. As the initial results also demonstrate, more finance becomes available once markets are identified and developed. All these factors are contributing to decreasing the economic gap in South Africa. With an emphasis on women (as discussed below) and the poorest regions of South Africa, program impact is targeted and monitored in terms of gender, locale and the urban/rural split. Historically disadvantaged entrepreneurs and emerging farmers are the key beneficiaries.

Achievements

Business Linkages: In the two years since USAID revised this SO strategy, historically disadvantaged firms have tendered over \$237 million dollars in business transactions with larger firms, exceeding the program's five-year target of \$200 million. Approximately \$180 million was tendered in 2001. This included \$69 million in sales contracts, \$61 million in equity investments, and \$49 million in joint ventures. Some \$42 million, or 23% of these business transactions, involved women entrepreneurs and women-owned businesses. These are significant results under the Agency's EGAT Objective 1 "Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened".

USAID's efforts to link historically disadvantaged small and medium businesses with new markets has resulted in increased business transactions, attracted new capital and credit, and created permanent jobs. Some business linkage activities are generating between \$30-\$50 dollars in business transactions for each USAID dollar invested and these are first round effects only. These figures continue to dramatically increase as programs mature. The success of this program is also leveraging additional resources as other donors embrace this approach and support similar activities. The Government of South Africa recently indicated in its new rural development strategy that public resources would be utilized to support this market approach in under served areas of the country.

Employment Creation: In the same two years, over 24,000 permanent new jobs were created through small business growth. More than 20,000 are attributed to 2001 activities. Of this total, approximately 40% of the new jobs went to women. These are significant results under the Agency's EGAT Objective 3 "Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable". This two-year total represents 80% of the five-year target of 30,000 permanent jobs. These employment figures do not take into consideration secondary employment gains and are much more conservative than Government of South Africa estimates on what it takes to create a job.

Micro-enterprise Support: In FY 2001, USAID continued assistance to micro-enterprise activities, supporting the development of 29, primarily women-owned, rural village banks and leveraging an additional \$5 million in services and capital from one of South Africa's major banks, thus guaranteeing greater sustainability. Additionally, 6,240 micro-enterprises and micro-finance institutions received training to increase their financial viability. Approximately half of them are women-owned. While valuable in increasing access to credit and strengthening financial institutions, these activities have not had as great an impact on job creation. USAID integrated HIV/AIDS prevention activities into all micro-enterprise and market linkage programs in order to begin to mitigate the wide-ranging economic problems fostered by the disease. Over 5,600 entrepreneurs and 500 business development trainers received HIV/AIDS training in 2001.

Part IV. (a) FY 2001 Performance Data
Tables

USAID/SOUTH AFRICA

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures						
Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?	YES	NO	N/A		
	SO1 (DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE)		X		DA	
	SO2 (EDUCATION)		X		DA CSD	Too early to show significant results. However the presence of formal agreements and contracts with alliances listed below, provides good prima facie evidence of the SO' s continuing intention to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public/private sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives.
	SO9 (HEALTH)	Yes	No X	N/A	DA CSD	Achievement of results is tracked through the EQUITY project indicators. Preliminary data showing significant progress in shared objectives between USAID and listed alliances has been reported in this report. These indicators incorporate activities being undertaken jointly with the Private sector and though the continuing alliance with the Department of Health.
	SO4 (ECONOMICS)	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	The Economics SO (Econ SO) does extensive work on privatization, public private partnerships and on the economic impact of HIV/AIDS. The end product is deals made by the various Government Departments, on which the Econ SO receives reports. Information on deals is also made public through media reports.
	SO6 (HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT)	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	Results tracked through implementing partners such as the Municipal Infrastructure and Investment Unit (MIIU) and the grant management contract with Megatach and the lenders utility credit enhancement (DCA).

2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) SO1(DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE)	(FY 2001) SIX Accountability Institute of South Africa (A.I.S.A); SANGOCO/CORE/IDASA; Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs); Institute for Security Studies (ISS) SANGONET Centre for Civil Society (CCS)	DA funds	Formal documentation of agreements and contracts with listed organizations, exist.
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	Estimate of 8 in Criminal Justice and 5 in Civil Society		
	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) SO2(EDUCATION)	(FY2000) TWO KRA Takalani Sesame (FY 2001) THREE Amy Biehl Foundation, US Centre for Disease Control NETCOM	DA CSD DA CSD	Formal documentation of agreements and contracts with listed organizations, exist.
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	TWO		
	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) SO8 (HEALTH)	(FY 2000) ONE Nelson Mandela Children's Fund, (FY 2001) TWO Hope Worldwide. Wits Consortium	CSD	Formal documentation of bilateral agreement, agreements and contracts with listed organizations, exist.
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	Two		

<p>a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) SO4 (ECONOMICS SO)</p>	<p>(FY 2001) Public private partnerships: FIVE Impilo Consortium; Pamberly Investment; Khoko Moya Wilderness Trail; Tintswala Lodges; Pungwe Game Reserves</p>	<p>DA</p>	<p>Formal documentation of bilateral agreement, agreements and contracts with listed organizations, exist.</p>
<p>b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002? SO4 (ECONOMICS SO)</p>	<p>20 Public Private Partnerships 1 large GDA on HIV/AIDS alliance</p>		<p>This is a planning figure and comes from a USAID contractor, with the GDA ideas being ones we will submit to AID/W to be considered for funding</p>
<p>c. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) SO6 (HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT)</p>	<p>(FY 2000) TEN Rand Water Corporation; Chemonics Intl.; International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI); Urban Institute; Peoples Dialogue; Kutlwanong Civic Integrated; Housing Trust; Urban Services Network; INCA (FY 2001) FIVE Built Environment Support Group; Housing Consumer Protection Trust; Johannesburg Housing Company; Isandla Partners in Development; Institute of Housing for South Africa * 7 Private Investors through MIIU</p>	<p>DA</p>	<p>Formal documentation of agreements and contracts with listed organizations, exist.</p>
<p>d. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002? SO6(HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT)</p>	<p>FIFTEEN</p>		

3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution? SO1(DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE)			None yet	
	SO2 (EDUCATION)			R160.000	
	SO8 (HEALTH)			Not yet	
	SO4 (ECONOMICS SO)			Estimated 10:1 leverage	Not tracked this year; the figure provided is a best guess and thus not of high quality. USAID will track the data in fy02
	SO9 (MARKET-DRIVEN EMPLOYMENT)			N/A	
	SO6(HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT)			*\$150 million	7 Private investors tracked through the MIU project
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.					
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met	Not Met	
	SO 2(EDUCATION)		X		USAID tracks this Pillar at the IR level as discussed in the narrative. The data includes data on improvement of school infrastructure through reconstruction of flood-damaged schools, ensuring primary school education at 29 school sites in the Northern Province. The data has been independently reviewed by USAID officers through site visits to the school construction sites. The school site visits were carried out during FY 2001.
	SO4(ECONOMICS SO)	X			USAID tracks this Pillar directly at the IR indicator level. The data pertains to work done on privatisation, world trade organisation and the competition commission and is tracked by USAID through deals made and through policy studies reported. The data on studies has been independently verified by USAID through comparing records with actual study reports. It meets the standards of quality data and is accountable.
	SO9 (MARKET-DRIVEN EMPLOYMENT)	X			USAID tracks this Pillar at the SO and IR levels in terms of market-driven employment creation and dollar value of business transactions facilitated for small business. Initial data quality assessment was originally done within the process of establishing the indicators and consideration of the quality of the indicators' performance data, in FY 2000. The COTRs responsible carried out site visits and have held reiterative discussions with data source partners about their quality assurance procedures and systems. This is the basis for the SO team's conclusion that the data is of good quality and accountable. A current limitation with the employment data is the non-uniform methodology applied by different partners in counting jobs. USAID is addressing this issue by attempting to develop a uniform methodology.

	SO6 (HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT)	X				USAID tracks this Pillar by monetary rands leveraged & household serviced as a result of USAID support. The information is of good quality as independently verified by USAID though a comparison of monetary data with actual houses and services provided, assessed through site visits to construction sites.
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SO4(ECONOMICS SO)	X			DA	USAID's work is at the policy level of simplifying and streamlining. The data is collected at the IR level by USAID contractors, clients and is then verified by USAID through a cross-checking and review method on quantitative data received with actual policy studies received.
	SO9 (MARKET-DRIVEN EMPLOYMENT)	X			DA	USAID enhances markets through domestic and international business linkage activities. Data is collected at the IR and sub-IR levels by contractors and verified by USAID through a preview of data assurance systems and through a comparison of data received from partners with data on site files. Data is of good quality and accountable.
	SO6 (HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT)	X			DA	USAID provided technical support to foster private investment in municipal infrastructure and in housing. The data is collected through tracking funds leveraged. The data was independently verified by USAID through site visits. Data meets reasonable standards of quality.
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SO4(ECONOMICS SO)		X		DA	USAID's work is on land tenure reform and data collection for government. The quality of data is monitored at the IR level and is high for the statistics collected by government, but the data on land tenure reform is only beginning, it is not of high quality yet.
	SO9 (MARKET-DRIVEN EMPLOYMENT)		X		DA	USAID identifies markets, does skills development and provides skills development and access to finance for emerging farmers and agribusiness. Data is collected at the IR and sub-IR levels and verified by USAID through site and field visits during which data received through scheduled reports on business linkages, finance accessed and markets identified is cross-checked and compared with information in site files and with actual operations. The agribusiness activities have been going on for a year and it is too early to claim significant results. Data is of usable quality and is credible.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						

7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SO4 (ECONOMICS SO)		X		DA	USAID is doing policy work to improve opportunities. The data is tracked at a policy level and not on an impact level. Data was verified by USAID through comparing numbers submitted on policy studies completed with actual studies received. Data is of high quality.
	SO9 (MARKET-DRIVEN EMPLOYMENT)	X			DA	USAID increases market-driven employment opportunities for the historically disadvantaged through small business growth in urban and rural areas of South Africa, succeeding in changing people's lives. Data is collected at the IR and sub-IR levels on business transactions, markets identified and linkages established. Data was verified through sampled site visits and interviews with a sample of beneficiaries site and field visits during which data received on business linkages, finance accessed and markets identified is cross-checked and compared with information received through scheduled reports with that in site files and with actual operations.
	SO6 (HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT)	X			DA	Formal housing represents a households single largest asset. As a secondary market develops, opportunities for economic expansion increase. Data that reflects the acquisition of this housing asset, an asset represents significant change in people's lives, is tracked by the SO team in terms of households assisted with housing. The data was assessed for quality through site visits done by USAID to assess accuracy of records.
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded						
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SO2 (EDUCATION)		X		DA CSD	USAID tracks this at the SO and the IR level which is focused at increasing the quality of basic education for all, as indicated by learner performance and improving the learning environment as indicated by the establishing essential management systems and resources in Primary Schools. USAID during December 2001, assessed the quality of partner-reported data by conducting a preview of the methodologies, procedures, and exemplars for the data collection instrument as well as methods of data processing and entry procedures utilised by the partner, and accepted the systems as assuring for data quality. On this basis the SO team affirmed that the data submitted in January 2002, with the Contractor having followed the approved systems, is of credible quality.
9	SO2 (EDUCATION) a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)	Male 49.95	Female 50.05	Total 254,887	DA CSD	USAID has independently assessed the quality of the data during FY 2000 and FY 2001 by reviewing the data supplied by the Contractor and by following up with consultations to determine methods applied by the Contractor in acquiring the data. The SO is satisfied that the data is credible. The data is disaggregated by gender for Primary School children. The SO is planning to further assess the enrollment rates in the District Development Support Programme (DDSP) schools during FY 2002, by conducting on- site visits and comparing the data from the Contractor with data from the school registers.

	SO2 (EDUCATION) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)			254,887		USAID will be dealing with the same schools under the DDSP program and the numbers will remain more or less the same. As stated above, the SO is planning to further assess the enrollment rates in the District Development Support Programme (DDSP) schools during FY 2002, by conducting on-site visits and comparing the data from the Contractor with data from the school registers and verifying the planned numbers.
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SO4 (ECONOMICS SO)		X		DA	USAID is analyzing the problem, developing an advocacy group and will be changing in FY 2002 to working with government on designing /implementing policy. The SO tracks number of studies completed and those produced and as a data verification method the team cross-checks the numbers reported with actual study reports received. The data for FY 2001 is affirmed as meeting the quality standards.
	SO6 (HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT)	X			DA	USAID achieved energy saved in housing, small business and municipal services measured by Megawatts by implementors and verified by USAID through cross-checking submitted data against site files information.
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) SO9			5,000 hectares	DA	Data is from the Management Entities and is verified through site visits and focused partner meetings.
	SO6			55,000 hectares	DA	Data is from the Management Entities and is verified through site visits and focused partner meetings.
	b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)					
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.						
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met	Not Met		
	SO8 (HEALTH)		X			The data is derived from the integrated primary health care program which focuses on expanding the delivery of Primary Health Care /HIV-AIDS services. USAID tracks this Pillar through provincial child health, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases indicators which yield high quality data. Data assessment was done on these indicators in November 2001, through a review of the methodologies and the data entry and processing methods used by the Contractor for the Annual Survey Instrument. These systems were found to be consistent with the requirements for collection of good quality data. On this basis data generated through the Annual Survey is accepted as credible data. Do note that the current data reported in this annual report is preliminary data. A further independent data assessment exercise is planned for July 2002 to be conducted by an outside contractor.

	SO4 (ECONOMICS SO)	X				The Econ SO works on the economic impact of HIV/AIDS on the government budget, on business, on solutions. The data is tracked as number of studies completed and has been independently verified by the SO team through comparison of submitted numbers on completed studies with received copies of the studies.
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SO8 (HEALTH)			X		
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SO8 (HEALTH)	X			CSD	The data is derived from the integrated Primary Health Care program and is tracked in terms of immunization rates and number of antenatal visits. The 2001 data reported in this report is preliminary data. Data quality assessments have been done previously by reviewing the methodologies and systems put in place by the Contractor for the Annual Survey data collection and data processing. Based on this review of data quality done by the SO team in November 2001, indicator- related data generated through the Annual Survey is accepted as credible and accurate for management use by USAID. An independent data assessment by an outside contractor is planned for July 2002.
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? SO8 (HEALTH)	Yes	No	N/A X	CSD	
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? SO8 (HEALTH)	Yes	No X	N/A		USAID has a few programs in HIV/AIDS but it is still too early to determine significance of results. Data quality assessments are planned for FY 2002 after receipt of the first semi-annual reports from the implementing partners.
	SO4 (ECONOMICS SO)		X		DA	The Economics SO has been studying the impact of HIV/AIDS on government delivery programs, cost effectiveness of solutions, macro-economic impact, and impact on different sectors. The studies are vetted for quality and the numbers on studies produced are easily verifiable. Verification has been done by cross-checking the numbers of study reports

						received by USAID against data on number of studies produced. The fact that these studies are vetted for quality gives USAID more leverage for data quality.
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SO8 (HEALTH)	X				The data comes from the DOTS program, which is implemented by the National Department of Health (NDOH) assisted by USAID. The data source is NDOH and reflects that DOTS is in place in 74% Demonstration and Training Districts (DTDs), nationally. The data is valid in that it is counting absolute numbers of districts developed that have met a set of standard criteria. The limitation with this data is that it is subject and may change and would need to be re-figured in a case of new district demarcations and that it is assumed that each DTD is providing a well-established DOT system. Since a Government department is the source for this data, USAID does not have the right to investigate data quality.
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met	Not Met		
	SO1(DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE)		X	DA		USAID measures progress toward an effective and accessible criminal justice system using data on the backlog of criminal cases from the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), measures strengthened civil society/government partnerships using data from the Department of Social Development (DSD) and the Centre for Civil Society (CCS) on registered CSOs. Current data is a FY 2001 national baseline of 6.7%. The SO also measures effective democratic local governance through a gazetted local government legal framework measure. All these indicators are tracked at the IR level. The SO team has verified data quality of the NPA collected cases indicator by reviewing the data collection methods and procedures used by NPA to record the data, for accuracy, integrity and consistency. For the civil society indicator, a review of the registering system employed by the DSD in registering Non Profit Organisations (NPOs) was conducted. In both cases, USAID is satisfied that the systems in place meet data quality assurance standards. For the local governance data, a multiple-source check and comparison point was used as a measure for verifying data quality. In all instances the methods used led to confidence that the data are credible and accurate for management use by USAID.
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened						

19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SO1(DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE)	X			DA	USAID/SA has an IR dedicated to a more effective and accessible criminal justice system, and tracks progress through the annual reduction in the backlog of criminal cases. The data are from the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and are credible and accurate for management use by USAID. The method used to assess data quality is discussed under 18
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged						
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SO1(DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE)	X			DA	Data exists, and its claimed credibility is evident in the documented participation of USAID/SA in encouraging credible and competitive political processes in FY 2001. Under the auspices of the Municipal Demarcation Board, USAID assisted the provinces in legally establishing the current Municipalities in advance of the local elections. USAID supported NGO voter education programs that contributed to the free and fair elections that produced the existing new democratic local government system. USAID's voter education program was endorsed by the Independent Electoral Commission, which maintains quality data standards.
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted						
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SO1(DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE)	X			DA	The data for the indicator used by USAID measures progress in this IR come from the Department of Social Development's gazetted register of Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) and from a survey of nonprofit organizations in South Africa conducted by a consortium of universities led by the Centre for Civil Society/Wits University/Johns Hopkins consortium. These data are valid measures of a strengthened civil society sector and are reliable, and are credible and accurate for management use by USAID. Methods used by USAID to verify data quality are discussed under Pillar 4 #18.
	SO4 (ECONOMICS SO)		X		DA	The Economics SO used NGOs for analysis of government programs, linked them with government decision-makers.. USAID independently verifies impact and has done an independent assessment of the data it tracks through comparing submitted data on numbers of studies with actual study reports received. The studies and technical assistance numbers are verifiable.

	SO6 (HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT)		X		DA	SO 6 NGO portfolio is actively engaging national and local government to expand the delivery of shelter and municipal services, in some instances, improve the policy and regulatory environment. High quality data in this regard, exists within the portfolio in terms of data collected on a bi-annual basis on broad housing policy constraints and policy implementation. Data is assessed for quality by comparing and confirming data with other institutions and stakeholders.
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged						
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SO1 (DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE	X			DA	Data that reflects USAID/SA's involvement in encouraging more transparent and accountable local government institutions, by supporting the establishment of a legal framework for a post-apartheid democratic local government system, exists. The indicator used to measure progress with the completion of the framework is an index of all the laws establishing the legal framework. The last of the five components of the framework is the Property Rates Bill, scheduled for a vote in Parliament in 2002. The data are gazetted government documents, and data quality assessment was done by USAID as discussed under Pillar 4 # 18.
	SO4 (ECONOMICS SO)		X		DA	The Economics SO worked on improving transparency and accountability in government, especially on public-private partnerships, privatization, tax reform. This data is not tracked and thus not easily verified.
	SO6 (HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT)					Policy support in enhancing the municipal bond market, housing and the property rates bill increase transparency and public debate. Data is tracked and collected by USAID every two years through policy constraints and policy implementation index indicators which are then verified by confirmation with other institutions and stakeholders.
USAID Objective 5: Conflict						
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		N/A
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		N/A
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total X		N/A
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters						

26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		N/A
27	Number of beneficiaries					N/A

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes						
The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements						
Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
Child Survival Report						
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies SO8 (HEALTH)						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)			61.20%	The data source is the South African Demographic and Health Survey 1998, which is a standard and an acceptable data source, with approved built-in data quality assurance measures. The data is National data.	
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality SO8 (HEALTH)						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male 74.3%	Female 78.3%	Total 76.4%	CSD	South African Demographic and Health Survey 1998, which is a standard and an acceptable data source, with approved built-in data quality assurance measures. The data is National data.
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male 50.2%	Female 52.4%	Total 53.7%	CSD	South African Demographic and Health Survey 1998, which is a standard and an acceptable data source with approved built-in data quality assurance measures. This is National data.
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?					
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth SO8 (HEALTH)						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)			94%	South African Demographic and Health Survey 1998, which is a standard and an acceptable data source with approved built-in data quality assurance measures. This is National data.	
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance SO8 (HEALTH)						

7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)					
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)					
8	a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy	74%	The data source is the National Department of Health - Statistics 2001. The data is National Data. (see USAID Objective 5 # 17 for data quality factors.			
	b. FY 2002 target for Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy	90% (cum)				
HIV/AIDS Report SO8 (HEALTH)						
Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
9	a. Total condom distributed (2001 actual)		250 million male condoms and 800,000 female condoms.	Total 250.8 million distributed by the public health sector National data from the National Department of Health, which is a secondary data source.		
	b. Total condom distributed (2002 target)		300 million male & 1 million female condoms	National data from the National Department of Health, which is a secondary data source.		
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)					
11	a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	Yes, through new agreements with the Perinatal HIV/AIDS Research Unit at the Baragwanath hospital and Hope Worldwide, we are supporting clinical and operations research,			Support groups for pregnant positive women, and expanded coverage of VCT, lay counseling, and referral to MTCT sites.	
	b. Is your operating unit planning to support an MTCT program in FY 2002?					
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)					
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)					

14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total			
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)						
Victims of Torture Report							
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture							
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?					N/A	
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total		N/A	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total		N/A	
Global Climate Change							
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected							
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix						

Part IV. (b) Results Frameworks

Updated Results Framework Annex

SO 1: Democratic Consolidation Advanced

- IR1.1: A More Effective and Accessible Criminal Justice System
 - IR 1.1.1: Improved Management of Justice Sector Institutions
 - IR 1.1.2: Improved Case Processing and Court Efficiency
 - IR 1.1.3: Crime and Violence Prevention Strategies Implemented
 - IR 1.1.4: Better Prosecutor-led Criminal Investigations
- IR1.2: Effective and Democratic Local Government
 - IR 1.2.1: Selected Policies and Programs that Enable Effective and Democratic Local Governance are in Place
 - IR 1.2.2: Local Governments Perform their Functions with Increasing Effectiveness, Transparency and Accountability
 - IR 1.2.3: Citizens Exercise their Rights and Meet their Obligations to Local Government
- IR1.3: Strategic CSO-Government Partnerships Strengthened for Improved Policy
 - IR 1.3.1: CSO-Government Capacity for Partnering Improved
 - IR 1.3.2: Access Increased to Better Information
 - IR 1.3.3: Enabling Environment for Partnerships Enhanced

SO 2: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training

- IR 2.1: Improved Quality of Primary Education
 - IR 2.1.1: Improved Curriculum Practices
 - IR 2.1.2: Improved Education Management
 - IR 2.1.3: Enhanced School Governance
 - IR 2.1.4: Improved Physical and Education Resources
- IR 2.2: Increased Access to Market - Oriented Training
 - IR 2.2.1: Increasing Training Opportunities in Further Education and Training
 - IR 2.2.2: Skills Development System Effectively Implemented
 - IR 2.2.3: Adult Basic and Training Improved
- IR 2.3: Improved Quality of Higher Education
 - IR 2.3.1: Improved Quality of Teaching and Administrative Staff
 - IR 2.3.2: Improved Research Capacity of Teaching Staff
 - IR 2.3.3: Academic Development Programs Designed and Implemented
 - IR 2.3.4: Three-year Rolling Plans Effectively Developed by HDIs

SO 8: Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation Services and Practices

- IR 8.1: Increased Access to Integrated PHC and HIV/AIDS, STI, RH and TB Prevention and Mitigation Services and Practices
 - IR 8.1.1: Improved Referral System
 - IR 8.1.2: Increased availability of PHC package of services at clinics
 - IR 8.1.3: Improved logistical management system
 - IR 8.1.4: Increased access to community- based HIV-AIDS, STI, RH & TB prevention and treatment programs
- IR 8.2: Increased Demand for HIV/AIDS, STI, and TB Prevention and Treatment services
 - IR 8.2.1: Improved knowledge, attitude and practices towards HIV/AIDS, STI, RH and TB prevention and transmission

IR 8.2.2: Improved health seeking behavior

IR 8.3: Improved Quality of Integrated PHC, HIV/AIDS, STI, and TB Services and Practices

IR 8.3.1: Improved training program

IR 8.3.2: Improved supervision

IR 8.3.3: Improved health workers' attitude towards clients

IR 8.3.4: Improved health and management information systems

IR 8.4: Expanded use of better practices in PHC, HIV/AIDS, STI, RH & TB outside initial pilot area

IR 8.4.1: Increased use of evidence-based information in PHC, HIV/AIDS, STI, RH & TB

IR 8.4.2: Documentation and dissemination of lessons learned

IR 8.4.3: Enhanced enabling environment

IR 8.5 Expanded multi-sectoral response for prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS

IR 8.5.1: Increased HIV/AIDS programs through governance channels

IR 8.5.2: Increased HIV/AIDS programs through Education channels

IR 8.5.3: Increased number of economic impact studies

IR 8.5.4: Increased HIV/AIDS programs through the private sector

IR 8.5.5 Increased HIV/AIDS programs through the urban sector

SO 4: Improved Capacity of Government and Non Government Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies

IR 4.1: Strengthened Human resources in economics and policy analysis for key government entities.

IR 4.2: Strengthened government departments that deal with economic policy matters

IR 4.4 Strengthened Centers of economic training especially within historically disadvantaged institutions

SO 9: Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities

IR 9.1: More rapid growth of existing SMMEs

IR 9.1.1: Market for SMME employment Growth Identified

IR 9.1.2: SMME Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities Enhanced

IR 9.1.3: SMME Access to Capital Resources Increased

IR 9.1.4: Policy/Regulatory Constraints Reduced

IR 9.2: Increased commercial viability of existing small & medium agribusiness

IR 9.2.1: Market for Agribusiness Employment Growth Identified

IR 9.2.2: Agribusiness Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities Enhanced

IR 9.2.3: Agribusiness Access to Capital Resources Increased

IR 9.2.4: Policy/Regulatory Constraints Reduced

SO 6: Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally Sound Municipal Services for the Historically Disadvantaged Population

IR 6.1: Improved policy environment for facilitating access to shelter and urban services

IR 6.2: Previously ineligible households, developers/builders and municipal service providers obtain access to credit

IR 6.3: Increased non- credit forms of assistance made available to the HDP

IR 6.4 Improved capacity to apply sustainable participatory environmental management principle to local-level urban development

Part VII: Environmental Compliance

Part VII: . Environmental Impact-- USAID/South Africa Environmental Review Status, Plans and Schedule

Component 1. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year. Planned Reg 216 actions are listed in **FY 02** column in the Table below. Amended documentation is expected in 2nd Quarter of FY 2002 **for SO 4, Economic Capacity Building.**

Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. All current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs, but amended documentation is planned for SO 4.

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 01 and previous	FY 02	Comments
SO1:Democratic Consolidation Advanced [six IRs consolidated into three, environmental documentation amended and updated accordingly]			
Criminal Justice System (IR 1.1)	30South Africa3 CJSP IR 1.1.iee Cat Ex	No Reg 216 action planned	
Local Governance (IR 1.2)	28saf4 Cat Ex and 27saf1-5	No Reg 216 action planned	
Civil Society Organizations (IR 1.3)	30 South Africa2 CSO IR 1.3.iee Cat Ex	No Reg 216 action planned	
SO2: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training [five IRs consolidated into three]			
SO level Cat. Ex. for 3 IRs	27saf4 Cat Ex covers most of program except as listed below	No new activities planned requiring Reg 216 action	
Workforce Development Program	30SAF1 Workforce Dev.iee Cat Ex w/ cond.	Monitor for compliance with conditions	Training curricula will add environmental topics
School construction and boreholes	30South Africa5 SO2 RP1 Primary Educ. ND w/ cond.	Contract engineer to continue monitoring construction	REO to visit construction sites during CY 02
Youth and Further Education	30South Africa6 SO2 RP2 Youth Educ. Cat. Ex	No Reg 216 action planned	
SO3: Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS Prevention/Mitigation Practices [9 IRs consolidated into 5]			
EQUITY & CAPACITY (HIV/AIDS/STD)	29saf1-1.doc FY 99 Negative Determination with conditions	Monitor adherence to RSA medical waste procedures	REO assistance needed for environmental section of proposed 2004-2010 health strategy and to update environmental determination accordingly
SO4: Improved Capacity to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies			
SEGA & MESP	FY 96 Cat Ex (25soafr3)	Cat Ex to be amended to reflect amended LOP	MEO to prepare for REO concurrence

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 01 and previous	FY 02	Comments
SO5: Increased Market-driven Employment Opportunities			
SO level IEE for 2 IRs [RPs] IR 9.1 IR 9.1 More rapid growth of existing SMMEs	30 South Africa 4 SO5 SMME.tee Cat.Ex. w/ conditions	Monitor for compliance with conditions: Increased commercial viability of existing small and medium agribusiness Cat Ex with condition that SAF env standards will be applied, training will incl. env. Components, and RFAs will incl. env. Criteria	Amend Cat Ex if any DCA agreements
IR 9.2: Increased commercial viability of existing SM agribusinesses	30 South Africa4 SO5 SMME.tee approved		
SO6: Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally-sound Municipal Services			
SO level IEE	31saf1 SO 6 umbrella IEE Neg Det with conditions incorporates the below IEEs and supercedes them. They are shown below for the record.	Monitor for compliance with conditions that SAF env standards will be applied, training will incl. env. Components, and APS, RFAs will incl. env. evaluation criteria	
Kutlwanong Civic Assn. Housing & Guguletu Community Development Corp.	98 KCA (27saf2) and 98 GCDC (28saf1) Neg Det with conditions	Incorporated into SO level IEE	
Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Development RP (ESHUD)	98 SO level IEE (28saf3) Neg Det with conditions; IEE cross-references prior IEEs. Superceded by 29saf2-tee	Incorporated into SO level IEE	
Development Credit Authority amendment of ESHUD	FY 99 29saf2.tee to cover DCA funded activities	Incorporated into SO level IEE	
Municipal Environmental Infrastructure Urban Environmental Credit Program	27saf3.tee, May 1997, funded through FY 2004.	Incorporated into SO level IEE	
Private Sector Housing Guarantee	January 1994	Incorporated into SO level IEE	
Basic Shelter and Environment Housing Guarantee	21soafr1.tee, 2/95, funded through1999	Incorporated into SO level IEE	

ANNEX 1

REGIONAL HIV/AIDS PROGAM

Annual Report 2002
FYI 2001 Performance Narrative

The Regional HIV/AIDS Program (RHAP) exceeded all of its planned targets for FY 2001. Begun in September 2000, the RHAP has made an impressive start in increasing access to HIV/AIDS services in high transmission border communities and in sharing information among HIV/AIDS policy makers and health practitioners in SADC member states. The program added seven new sites during the reporting period, bringing the total sites to 14 in 5 countries (Lesotho, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and South Africa). Programmatically, RHAP places strong emphasis on maintaining quality services at the initial sites while expanding activities to other high prevalence areas in the region.

The Joint United Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates that of the 33.6 million people infected with the HIV virus, approximately 70% live in sub-Saharan Africa. In nine southern African countries, approximately 18% or more of the entire adult population, ages 15-49 are infected with the HIV virus. The focus of the RHAP program is to target high transmission areas at cross border sites and to implement appropriate interventions.

The primary beneficiaries of RHAP are truckers, sex workers and vulnerable populations residing in border communities in Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe, who are at high risk becoming infected with HIV/AIDS.

Achievements

Increased access to HIV/AIDS services: Activities to increase access to HIV/AIDS focus on three core interventions: condom social marketing; behavior change; and STI management. In each area of intervention, RHAP activities have surpassed expectations. For example, the projected number of condoms to be sold in Zimbabwe and Zambia in FY 2001 was 100,000. However, those targets were exceeded in Zimbabwe alone. In Chirundu and Beitbridge districts in Zimbabwe, 128,522 male condoms and 540 female condoms had been sold by August 2001. In Chirundu district in Zambia 81,810 male condoms and 576 female condoms had been sold by June 2001. As a result of these outstanding results, the RHAP Program Manager is collaborating with the prime contractor to develop new targets. Expected completion dates for new targets is March 30, 2002.

To complement and enhance the effectiveness of the cross border activities, Family Health Initiatives (FHI) has engaged AFRIBIKE, a local South African NGO, which provides bicycles for use in development activities. The project has provided 80 bicycles to Messina, SA and 80 to Maseru and Maputsoe, Lesotho. Peer educators are trained in safe use and maintenance of the bikes, which provide low cost transportation and facilitates access to clients who may live as far as 15km from the program center. Most peer educators see the bikes as a bonus and morale booster, as they are often under-compensated. Finally in each site, two sex workers are identified to operate a bike maintenance kiosk, and the income from this activity helps decrease their reliance on sex work as a way to make a living.

Improved information sharing and improved policy environment: A major emphasis of the RHAP is to train health professionals to formulate policy and to disseminate knowledge of best practices and lessons learned throughout the SADC region. During the reporting period, RHAP facilitated thirteen meetings to promote networking and information sharing. The meetings were instrumental in developing multi-sectoral activities to target HIV/AIDS and exceeded the target of 12.

In FY 2001, eight meetings were held in non-presence countries (two in Botswana and three each in Lesotho and Swaziland) and focused on increasing capacity and facilitating sharing of lessons learned across various sectors. Topics and key constituencies addressed included: development of capacity of local NGOs, women entrepreneurs, journalists, and University student leaders. Additionally, the RHAP trained Ministry of Health staff in Lesotho to develop a budget for that country's AIDS strategy, based on the Goals Model developed by the Agency's Policy Project. The model allows policy analysts to assess the implications of specific funding allocations on the overall HIV/AIDS strategy. Two regional meetings that involved participation of 8-10 countries were held: a study/workshop in Uganda with representatives

from Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) to build counseling and support skills, and a capacity building workshop in Zambia, with representatives from the Network of African People living with HIV/AIDS (NAP+) on program management. One meeting was held with local implementers from the cross border program sites to facilitate networking and peer support across the various country programs. The RHAP program manager and implementing partners held a meeting for USAID HPNOs and Embassy representatives from southern African countries to update them on the regional program as well as to explore technical issues relevant to the program. With RHAP support, the Family Health Initiative trained two research NGOs, one each in Swaziland and Lesotho, to design, implement, and analyze data using the Behavioral Surveillance Studies (BSS) tool. A monitoring and evaluation strategy to monitor program success and to help standardize data collected throughout the sites was initiated during the year.

USAID/South Africa--Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures							
Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives							
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs? SPO	YES X	NO	N/A		Project reports provided by FHI who is funding Project Hope and AfriBike and PSI who is funding PSG in Zimbabwe, <i>provide high quality data.</i>	
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) SPO <						

Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met	Not Met		
	SPO					
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SPO					
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SPO					
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SPO					
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded						
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		

	SPO					
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SPO					
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual)					
	b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)					
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.						
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met	Not Met		
	SPO	X				
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
	SO3		X			
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		

	SPO		X			
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? SPO	Yes	No X	N/A		
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? SPO	Yes	No X	N/A		USAID has a few programs in HIV/AIDS but it is still too early to determine significance of results. Data quality assessments are planned for FY 2002 after receipt of the first semi-annual reports from the implementing partners.
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? SPO	Yes	No X	N/A		
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? SPO	Exceed	Met	Not Met		
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened						
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? SPO	Yes	No	N/A		
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged						
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? SPO	Yes	No	N/A		
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted						

21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? SPO	Yes	No	N/A		
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged						
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? SPO	Yes	No	N/A		
USAID Objective 5: Conflict						
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? SPO	Yes	No	N/A X		N/A
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? SPO	Yes	No	N/A X		
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID SPO	Male	Female	Total X		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters						
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? SPO	Yes	No	N/A X		
27	Number of beneficiaries SPO					

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes						
The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements						
Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
Child Survival Report						
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies SO3						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)					
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality SO3						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?					
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth SO3						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)					
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance SO3						

7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)					
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)					
8	a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy					
	b. FY 2002 target for Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy					
HIV/AIDS Report SO3						
Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
9	a. Total condom distributed (2001 actual)	Total condom sales in Zambia & Zimbabwe cross border sites were 210.332 b				
	b. Total condom distributed (2002 target)					
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)					
11	a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?					
	b. Is your operating unit planning to support an MTCT program in FY 2002?					
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)					
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total		

	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)					
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)					
Victims of Torture Report						
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture						
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?					N/A
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total		
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total		
Global Climate Change						
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix					